



# **MARKSCHEME**

**May 2010**

**HISTORY**

**ROUTE 2**

**Higher Level and Standard Level**

**Paper 1 – Peacemaking, peacekeeping –  
international relations 1918–36**

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*For the attention of all examiners: if you are uncertain about the content/accuracy of a candidate's work please contact your team leader.*

**1. (a) What, according to Source A, was the significance of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations?** [3 marks]

- Article 16 expressed the principle of collective security by stating that an act of war against a member state was to be interpreted as an act of war against all others;
- It stipulated the different sanctions which members resorting to war could face and the measures member states were to take against aggressors;
- It determined that the Council could request military contributions from member states to protect the covenants of the League.

*Award [1 mark] for each relevant point up to a maximum of [3 marks].*

**(b) What is the message conveyed by Source C?** [2 marks]

- Mussolini is willing to go to war. This can be supported by reference to the fact that he is following the road sign "To war" or by comments about his strong appearance or decisive pace;
- Mussolini's disregard for the Covenant of the League of Nations is expressed in the words written on the document he is holding as well as the way in which he holds it;
- The Abyssinian Crisis has unleashed devastation and death. This can be supported by reference to the skulls under the sign "To war" or the flames and smoke in the background.

*Award [1 mark] for each valid point up to a maximum of [2 marks].*

*Do not enter half marks or + and – but compensate between (a) and (b) if necessary for a final mark out of [5 marks].*

2. **Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and D about British policy during the Abyssinian Crisis.** **[6 marks]**

**For “compare”**

- Both sources refer to the fear that Italy might wage war against Britain;
- Both refer to the need to appeal to other League of Nations’ members to support Britain and France;
- Both depict Britain as the nation most prepared to deal with the situation in Abyssinia.

**For “contrast”**

- While Source B depicts Britain as committed to the League of Nations; Source D says Britain failed to lead;
- Source D refers to Britain’s unwillingness to apply oil sanctions on Italy; Source B does not mention sanctions explicitly;
- The tone in Source D is critical of the policy of Britain during the Abyssinian Crisis; Source B mentions hope that the policy might be effective.

If only one source is discussed award a maximum of **[2 marks]**. If the two sources are discussed separately award **[3 marks]** or with excellent linkage **[4–5 marks]**. For a maximum **[6 marks]** expect a detailed running comparison/contrast.

3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source D and Source E for historians studying the Abyssinian Crisis. [6 marks]

**Source D**

- Origin: Extract from a book written by a British soldier who was in Africa at the time of the crisis published in 2004.
- Purpose: To analyse League of Nations' policy on Abyssinia. To criticize British policy during the crisis.
- Value: The fact that the author lived and fought in Africa could have given him an additional insight into the situation in the years prior to the war, when the Abyssinian Crisis developed. The date of publication may suggest the opportunity to look at events in retrospect.
- Limitations: The author is very critical of British policy in Abyssinia and the tone of the extract may indicate a certain partiality. The book focuses on the history of Africa beyond the Abyssinian Crisis, so an abbreviated treatment of the events may be expected. Gold Coast (Ghana) is on the other side of Africa to Abyssinia.

**Source E**

- Origin: Speech by Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, to the League of Nations, June 1936.
- Purpose: To demand the support of the League of Nations in the Abyssinian Crisis. To emphasize the fact that members of the League were not acting according to the Covenant. To explain that collective security was at stake.
- Value: It is a speech given by Haile Selassie the Emperor of Abyssinia at the height of the conflict. Who was in a position to be aware of the tensions and the impact of League's policy.
- Limitations: The speech aims at prodding the League of Nations into action to protect Abyssinia. The tone is emotional.

Do not expect all of the above. Ideally there will be a balance between the two sources, and each one can be marked out of [3 marks], but allow a [4/2 marks] split. If only one source is assessed mark out of [4 marks]. For maximum of [6 marks] candidates must refer to origin and purpose, and value and limitations.

4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, assess the reasons why the League of Nations' policy of collective security was difficult to apply in the Abyssinian Crisis. *[8 marks]*

**Source material**

- Source A: Article 16 shows that the League of Nations could only make recommendations for military action to be used to protect the Covenant.
- Source B: The source mentions a situation of gravity in Europe and identifies Mussolini as a "mad dog"; opposing him could bring war upon Europe. Except for Britain, other countries had made no preparations for war.
- Source C: The cartoon emphasizes Mussolini's determination to go to war and ignore the League.
- Source D: The extract refers to British and French reluctance to break with Mussolini, as he was seen as a necessary ally against Hitler. As in B, the fear of war is provided as another reason. Also, the fact that the League's sanctions against Italy did not include oil is put forward as an explanation as to why the League's policy did not succeed in protecting Abyssinia. The source explains that the League's policies were difficult to apply with the lack of British support, despite the fact that other nations were not backward in imposing sanctions.
- Source E: The speech refers to the fact that three powers considered their undertakings under the Covenant as of no value. Article 16 and collective security seem to be of little meaning to member states.

**Own knowledge**

Own knowledge could include: additional material on the importance for Britain and France to maintain the Stresa Front (1935) with Italy, on sanctions against Italy – which were finally cancelled in July 1936; British and French negotiations outside the League of Nations, such as the Hoare-Laval Pact, which showed the League was being sabotaged from within; details supporting the fact that Britain and France considered themselves unprepared to go to war, as their economies were still recovering from the Great Depression.

Do not expect all of the above and accept other relevant material. If only source material or own knowledge is used, the maximum mark that can be obtained is *[5 marks]*. For maximum *[8 marks]* expect arguments, synthesis of source material and own knowledge, as well as references to the sources used.

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